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UNIV. OF MICH.

MAR 4 1908

ALABAMA
PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS 1885.

MOBILE, ALA.:
PRINTED AT THE DAILY REGISTER.

1885.

PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

— OF THE —

ALABAMA

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

— HELD IN —

TYLER'S OPERA HOUSE,

ANNISTON, ALA.

MAY 5TH AND 6TH, 1885.

MOBILE, ALA.:
PRINTED AT THE DAILY REGISTER.
1885.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES,

1885-1886.

PRESIDENT.

A. L. STOLLENWERCK. - - - - - Birmingham.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. B. COLLIER, - - - - - Opelika.

DR. J. L. WICKLE, - - - - - Anniston.

SECRETARY.

P. C. CANDIDUS, - - - - - Mobile.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

G. M. BAINS, - - - - - Birmingham.

TREASURER.

E. P. GALT, - - - - - Selma.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. C. CANDIDUS, R. H. WILDMAN, J. L. RISON.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

JAMES N. GUNNELS, P. C. CANDIDUS, J. O. MCPHERSON,
B. W. WILLIAMS. J. L. WICKLE.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

J. L. WICKLE, JAMES N. GUNNELS, J. O. MCPHERSON,
E. P. GALT.

COMMITTEE ON QUERIES.

P. C. CANDIDUS, M. M. STONE, CHARLES A. MOHR.

MINUTES

— OF THE —

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

— OF THE —

Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1885.

The Association met in Tyler's Opera House at 8½ o'clock. President P. C. Candidus being absent, the meeting was called to order by Vice-President J. B. Collier, of Opelika, who, with appropriate remarks, introduced to the Convention J. J. Willet, Esq., who, in behalf of the druggists and citizens of Anniston, welcomed the Association with the following eloquent address:

Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association of Alabama:

We are glad to see you, and we are glad to see you in this our lovely little city. It is with feelings of real and unmingled pleasure that we welcome you on this occasion. Anniston has entertained conventions in the past and Anniston will entertain conventions in the future, but she will never entertain a body of men whose arms are more ennobling, whose offices are more charitable and whose practices are more humane than the pharmacists of Alabama. Your mission is the amelioration of mankind's ailing condition. It is fraught with painstaking, with deprivations, and with great skill. Yours is the hand which compounds the prescription which restores the invalid to new life and health or consigns him to sweet oblivion. Long ago the comparison was instituted between yours and the legal profession. Your mistakes you bury from the face of the earth, ours hang between earth and high heaven.

Some few weeks ago we had the pleasure of entertaining the Press Association of Alabama, and it was truthfully said of them that they were the custodians of our liberty, but of you, gentlemen, it can be said, ye are the keepers of that which is dearer than liberty or property, ye are the custodians of life itself.

This, I believe, is the fourth anniversary of the Association and yet you are strong in numbers, and the measure of your usefulness is not begun to be developed. Druggists of Alabama, go on until your Association shall have embraced every druggist within the State, and who can say where your usefulness shall stop. Perhaps the next chemical discovery will be as startling and as beneficial to mankind as that of Cocaine, but instead of proceeding from some learned German, perhaps it may find its birthplace in the brains of some humble pharmacist in Alabama.

Your Association is young in years, and you have assembled in a young city, but the city, like the Association, has just begun its career of usefulness. Though you see around you appointments and improvements, of which any city might be proud, yet this place is not out of its swaddling clothes. She is a mere tyro among cities, but gives full promise of being a veritable young giant. Much has been said and much has been written concerning Anniston and its future, but not too much, for the theme is so broad and is deserving of such infinite consideration that we have little need to ask your permission to recur to it again with pardonable pride. Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to Alabama above her sister States, but to no portion of it has she vouchsafed to grant more wealth and blessings than to this favored locality, yet, to think of it, we are but begun. To-day we are standing on some lofty peak—a peak on which still lingers the beams of the sinking sun of the past, and which first greets the morning sun in a new era of progress. There in all its greatness, with its sad lessons learned and unlearned, stretches the past; here, the unbounded prospect of a more glorious future meets our eyes. The veil is lifted, and we look upward and upward, further and further, until we are overwhelmed in the immensity of the future's greatness. Alabama and Anniston's dark and mysterious night is waning, the dawn of enlightenment and of progress draws nigh.

Gentlemen, what has been done in Anniston, has been well done. We will not attempt to enumerate her advantages, for they are innumerable. Her works and improvements, solid as the mountains which surround her, are before you; go and examine for yourselves. The battle was long ago won when her founders, from a barren old field, transformed it into an industrial and manufacturing centre. Other arguments would be superfluous.

Progress has at last consented to leave her home amid rocky hills and frozen lakes. Her gentle wing has turned its flight to the land of the Palmetto, the Magnolia and the Pine. But a few years and we can exclaim:

"That not for Northern latitudes alone
The stars of virtue and of progress shone,
Then moving onward from our country's birth
To bless successive all its spots on earth,
Shed their full beams, their brightest and their best,
Upon the regions of the sweet Southwest."

But, gentlemen, a long and tedious speech would be but a very poor welcome and a very poor manner of showing our hospitality. Again, we bid you welcome. We know that we shall feel the better for your coming, and when you leave us, we trust we shall part with pleasant recollections of each other.

On motion of A. L. Stollenwerck, calling of the roll and reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The acting President requested the Secretary to extend an invitation to all druggists and physicians of Anniston and Oxford, to attend the meeting of the Convention while in session.

On motion of James N. Gunnels, of Oxford, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock next day.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 6, 1885.

The Association met pursuant to adjournment, Vice President J. B. Collier in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The election of members being in order, the Secretary read the following applications with proper endorsements: J. J. McPherson, Anniston; J. D. Maddox, Anniston; J. B. McCain, Oxford; H. T. Goodhue, Oxford; J. L. Wickle, Anniston; W. S. Murfee, Anniston; Thomas W. Oliver, Anniston; S. E. Winnemore, Benton.

On motion of E. P. Galt, the Secretary was requested to ballot on the above names, his vote being cast in their favor, they were declared members and their names added to the roll.

Reports of officers being in order, Vice-President J. B. Collier stated that he had been requested by President Candidus to express his sincere regrets at not being able to meet with the Association in this its Annual Convention. He wished us a pleasant and profitable meeting and would lend us his heart, although his duties prevented his being present.

Mr. Gunnels then moved that the Secretary be requested to read President Candidus' address, which motion was unanimously carried, and the meeting was highly entertained with the following paper:

Gentlemen and Members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association:

Kind Providence has permitted us again to meet, this time at Anniston, the seat of the mineral kingdom of Alabama and of great and growing industries. The selection, in my opinion, was a good one, because it affords us a good opportunity to view a part of the wealth of our beloved State, and to examine some of the most important minerals and metals which enter into many preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia. The fuel which is so necessary in pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories for the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and which furnishes us with heat to bear up against the chilly blasts of winter, surrounds us on all sides in the rock-bound mountains, and makes us, as Alabamians, feel proud of our noble State. Anniston is young, has a pretty name, and as a virgin, wears her diamonds with becoming grace, and, no doubt, in the near future, will herself be a bright jewel in the galaxy of Alabama's jewels.

Another year has rolled around and has been conspicuous for general dullness and stagnation in business, not even exempting the drug business. This depression has been valuable in giving us a lesson in economy and industry, and teaching us to use our small income to more useful and profitable purposes, by compelling us to make more of our

own pharmaceuticals and become independent of the wholesaler and specialists, who, as the upper and lower millstones, try to grind us to earth.

Among the business failures of the past year were those of many druggists, some of whom, no doubt, are good and deserving men, for whom our hearts must beat in sympathy. Let us hope that their cloudy days and misfortunes will disappear, and the rising sun of happiness and prosperity illuminate their future. If any being needs happiness and prosperity, it is the pharmacist, for his whole time is occupied in alleviating the suffering of his fellow-creatures. In times of epidemics when the most of the people fly for their safety, he has to remain and battle against the aggression of the monster, "Death." Remember the time when New Orleans, Memphis, Mobile, and other cities, were visited by "Yellow Jack," how the pharmacists stood to their posts, and many of them succumbed rather than fly from their duty to God and man. Such conduct is more heroic than the soldiers engaged in actual battle. With all these difficulties and responsibilities, the pharmacist's profession is the most poorly paid in the United States. When the fatal mandate strikes their names from the roll of the living, and they travel to that far distant country where they receive their well-earned wages, their families are generally left to the cold charity of the world. But such is life and such is death; we must not be discouraged, but press forward and onward and perform our duty to our fellow-men cheerfully at all times.

As you well know this Association has taken a lively interest in having a good pharmacy law passed in this State. Two years ago it was submitted to our Legislature, but owing to some misfortune, was not acted upon. Not discouraged by this failure, we went to work at our last annual meeting in Montgomery and struck out of the proposed law some objectionable features, and again presented the same to our last Legislature of 1884 and 1885. While in Montgomery last December, I was called before the committee of the Senate having it in charge, and explained the same which seemed satisfactory to the committee. There seemed to be amongst them a misapprehension as to its effect on the country stores. At last the bill was introduced in the House and passed, exempting about forty counties from its operations. It was too late to be introduced into the Senate and passed. We must feel sorry that our efforts were also this time not crowned with success, but we have succeeded so far as to make an entering wedge, and we must not feel discouraged at this second failure. Some of the other States had many difficulties to contend with, but persistent efforts brought them success at last, and the laws passed in those States have had, and are having, a salutary effect in making druggists apply themselves and make themselves competent to discharge their responsible duties.

To remove any misapprehension on the part of the druggists and the Legislature, let us make the law applicable to towns and cities of a thousand inhabitants and over and again present the same to our next Legislature, and I have no doubt we will be successful. At the same time I would suggest to this Association, to set apart out of the unexpended balance a small sum to pay the expenses of a committee appointed by the President of this Association, for the purpose of presenting the proposed law to the next Legislature and explain it. I would also suggest that every member of this Association and every fair-minded druggist of the State, be urged to personally see the members of the Legislature, representing their counties and districts, and impress upon them the importance of such a law.

The odious practice of cutting prices of patent medicines has prevailed among many druggists of different parts of the country for several years. To stop this evil and improve the trade interests of the pharmacists, a large number of fair-minded druggists, from all parts of our common country, met in the city of Washington in September, 1883, and organized the National Retail Druggist's Association, which, since then, has worked manfully and with partial success, to put an end to this disgraceful state of affairs, and adopted what is called the "Campion Plan," but owing to the opposition of some foolish druggists who did not have the good of our profession at heart, and the apathy of others, this plan, I am sorry to say, has failed. The only remedy that I can suggest to the pharmacists and druggists of this State, is to establish local and county societies, and use

every effort to promote our interests. By meeting together occasionally the druggists will divest themselves of all little jealousies against each other, and find that, as a general thing, druggists are good men and very sociable when together. This social feature is an oasis in the desert, and ought, in my opinion, be encouraged by all druggists. The principal object of our Association must be the attainment of pharmaceutical knowledge, but, at the same time, we must also look out for our trade interests, which are necessary for our material existence, and which gives us the means of supporting ourselves and families and educate our children to be useful members of society.

It grieves me to say (but truth is mighty and must prevail,) that a great many druggists throughout the State have sunk to the level of a common grocer, being nothing else than a mere merchant for the sale of patent medicines, the preparations of specialists and of the so-called non-secret proprietary medicines, and have no nearer knowledge of the crude material than that of the fluid extracts which they purchase. In such a state of affairs it behooves us, as pharmacists and honorable men, to make a united effort to rectify this evil, and make ourselves independent of those leeches of human misery, by educating ourselves to acquire the knowledge to make the pharmaceuticals ourselves. This will convince the physicians that we can prepare any medicine which may be desired by them. This will, to a great extent, give them confidence in us, and may correct their unreasonable and unprofessional conduct in prescribing the different special preparations put upon the market, of which they know nothing except what the glib tongue of a commercial tourist told them, and the most of which are no better than patent medicines. When they prescribe Fellow's, McArthur's, and other manufacturer's Hypophosphites, call their attention to the fact, that the United States Pharmacopœia contains a formula, which is far preferable to any of those, and which every reputable pharmacist can prepare.

Our excellent Secretary will make his report, and here I cannot omit to state that he deserves the thanks of the Association for his untiring energy and skill in which he has prepared the proceedings of last year. Our good Treasurer has also performed his duties in a satisfactory manner and deserves our approbation.

Now, gentlemen, before I close, allow me to give you some words of advice, which I hope you will receive in the same kindly spirit in which it is given. It will be my last, in my official capacity, as your presiding officer. Pharmacy is a progressive science and to keep pace with it, it will be your duty to study and acquire a thorough knowledge of all of its branches, so that when you are called upon you will be competent to prepare any pharmaceutical. Much has been done by the earnest laborers who have gone before us, but much remains to be done by us to elevate the practice of pharmacy, and I admonish you to put your hands to the plough and assist in this great work. Let us regard pharmacy as a profession and not as a mere business calling, and by using correct methods we will be successful in promoting the cause of civilization. To accomplish, as pharmacists, our full duties, it is absolutely necessary that we should possess "integrity." The desire for gain should not induce us to purchase *cheap* drugs in order to sell *cheap*, but only the very best, paying a reasonable price for the same, and the best you can always procure by paying a good price. A murderer who, in cold blood, slays his fellow man is not as bad as a druggist who will sell inferior medicines and thereby destroy innocent lives. As long as you are engaged in our noble profession fulfill your duties to God and man, by being an honest man, the noblest work of God.

In retiring now from the official capacity in which you have placed me for the past four years, allow me to thank you for the many courtesies extended to me, and I assure you that I will labor in your ranks cheerfully and contribute my mite in promoting the progress and prosperity of our Association.

On motion, the address was incorporated in the minutes.

The Secretary's report was then read, he being absent, by Mr. Jas. N. Gunnels, and is as follows:

Gentlemen and Members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association:

In making this my second annual report, I regret not being able to chronicle a brighter and more prosperous review of the working of the Association during the year just past. We have made some progress, but against many disadvantages and drawbacks. I will endeavor to give a history of our work during the past twelve months as briefly as possible.

Our meeting in Montgomery last May, was an interesting one and had a better visiting delegation present than any former year, but had little local support from Montgomery, our local Secretary, Mr. Patton, being the only one in attendance. What this apathy was due to, has been a problem, but from inquiry, after taking up my abode in the city, it became apparent that the druggists of Montgomery, not having invited the Association to meet there, thought that we were forcing ourselves on their hospitality and were endeavoring to drive them into the Association, or else to ignore us entirely. They chose the latter, much to our regret and surprise. I do not wish to discuss the matter, but record facts as they were. I hope, however, that we may prove the necessity and good to be derived from this organization, and that the minds of those who are prejudicial against anything calculated to emulate and improve, will expand to the extent, that our purposes may be appreciated.

The proceedings of 1884 were issued in January, 1885, the delay in getting out the report was unavoidable, as private business claimed my time. Two hundred copies were sent to members, honorary members and druggists over the State, Secretaries and Presidents of other State Associations, &c.

In November and December a number of copies of the Pharmacy Laws were printed and distributed to the Committee on Legislation, to members of the Senate and Legislature. The Pharmacy Law was passed by the House of Representatives, but did not reach the Senate in time for passage.

We are indebted to Mr. John, of Selma, for his able efforts in behalf of the bill in the House, and though we would like to have seen the bill passed without any amendments, yet, it is better than no bill. Some of the Representatives fought the bill on the grounds that their friends in the rural districts would suffer by it, in consequence of which, it was restricted to operation only in Montgomery, Dallas, Mobile, Jefferson, Talladega, Calhoun, Barbour and Madison counties. In an interview with Senators Moren, Morman, and others, they were in sympathy with the bill, but thought it too stringent for the rural districts, and that the committee had decided on framing another bill, but for want of time, had not done so. The bill, as passed by the House, was subjected to the foregoing changes and amendments:

Section 3. On second line, the words "All of whom shall have been residents of the State for five years," was stricken out.

Section 10. Was amended to read (after the words, proprietary medicines): "*Nor to compounded medicines in original, nor to medicines in original packages, nor to medicines already compounded.*"

The membership numbers eighty-four. One of our worthy young members of Selma has been taken from us by "Him that doeth all things well," and leaves the only blank on our roll of members as deceased, since our last meeting, in the person of W. H. Groves, a bright lad of eighteen years, who, by his manly bearing, courteous manner, won the respect and love of every one with whom he associated.

I am indebted to the following Associations for interesting issues of their reports: New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana, Kansas, North Carolina, all of which were duly acknowledged.

The following Journals favored me with complimentary issues of their papers: The New York Drug News and New York Druggist.

Your Secretary is regretful that it is impossible for him to be with you on the occasion of this meeting, especially as he desires to know more intimately the good druggists of Anniston and that it would be a pleasant and improving trip, and by way of adieu, begs to resign the office which it has been his proud privilege to have filled for two years past, feeling that he has done the best he could for the progress of the Association.

Very respectfully submitted by

M. M. STONE, Sec'y A. P. A.

Treasurer E. P. Galt then submitted the following report:

E. P. GALT, Treasurer,

In account with Alabama Pharmaceutical Association:

— DR. —	
1884—May..... 8—Balance on hand.....	\$77.00
15—Cash and initiation fees—eleven new members.....	22.00
1885—January 25—Annual dues—four new members.....	4.00
—Annual dues—four new members.....	4.00
April ... —Annual dues—nine members.....	9.00
May..... 2—Annual dues—sixteen members.....	16.00
5—Annual dues, dues and fees—four members.....	8.00
16—Annual dues, quarterly dues—fifteen members.....	16.00
	<u>\$156.00</u>
— CR. —	
1884—May..... 14—By rent of hall, Montgomery.....	\$ 5.00
14—By Glass and putty.....	2.50
14—By telegrams and envelopes.....	1.40
14—By book.....	.40
1885—October 31—By Selma Printing Co.—printing revised laws.....	5.25
January 20—By Selma Printing Co.—proceedings.....	43.00
20—By express on proceedings.....	.40
April.... 23—By 200 letter circulars.....	2.00
By postage on same and envelopes.....	2.00
By salary M. M. Stone, Secretary.....	15.00
By postage account.....	2.25—
	<u>\$79.20</u>
Balance.....	<u>\$76.80</u>

On motion, the report was spread upon the minutes.

Vice President Collier appointed the following:

Committee on Nominations—E. P. Galt, J. J. McPherson, John N. Gunnels and J. L. Wickle.

Committee on Legislation—J. L. Wickle, Jas. N. Gunnels, J. O. McPherson and E. P. Galt.

Committee on Queries—P. C. Candidus, M. M. Stone and Charles A. Mohr.

The Association then, on motion, adjourned to the evening session at 8½ o'clock.

THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1885.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President J. B. Collier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The election of members being in order the following names were read, having made application in due form: Dr. T. W. Ayers and Dr. Harry Mabbitt.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to cast the ballot, which he did, and the applicants declared elected members of this Association.

The election of officers being next in order of business, the Committee on Nominations reported the following as nominated:

For President—A. L. Stollenwerck, Birmingham.

For Vice Presidents—J. B. Collier, Opelika; Dr. J. L. Wickle, Anniston.

For Secretary—P. C. Candidus, Mobile.

For Local Secretary—G. M. Bains, Birmingham.

For Treasurer—E. P. Galt, Selma.

For Executive Committee—P. C. Candidus, R. H. Wildman and J. L. Rison.

For Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association—James N. Gunnels, P. C. Candidus, J. O. McPherson, B. W. Williams, and J. L. Wickle.

On motion of John N. Gunnels, the report of the committee was adopted, and the gentlemen declared elected.

Reading of communications being in order, the Secretary read a paper on Patent Medicines from Mr. M. M. Stone, being an answer to Query No. 3:

On motion of Mr. E. P. Galt, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered Mr. J. B. Goodwin, manager of the Opera House, the druggists and citizens of Anniston, for the many courtesies shown us while in convention, and the Secretary be requested to thank Messrs. Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, through their representative, Mr. Odena, for the splendid exhibit which added much to the interest of the meeting, and for the many favors shown the Association.

Bills against the Association were read and ordered paid.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Birmingham was placed in nomination as next place of meeting, and was selected by a unanimous vote of the Convention, and the time selected as the second Tuesday in May, 1886.

The Convention then adjourned.

P. C. CANDIDUS, Secretary.

SALE AND USE OF PATENT MEDICINES.

By M. M. Stone. Read before the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

Query No. III.—Should the pharmacists discourage the sale and use of patent medicines, from conscientious motives?

This subject has been discussed by several journals of my reading, but in a very cautious way, which showed evidence of fear of arraigning so powerful an enemy.

The subject as presented in the query as above bears on the moral principle involved, not taking into consideration whether it is profitable, or rather more profitable to the pharmacist to dispense his own preparations, but since, if we find it reprehensible in point of moral effect, it follows that the question of gain should not uphold it to the detriment of the honor of the business. Taking this broad view of the subject, we will consider their merits and demerits to some extent: first, we will inquire into their origin—are they the products or works of men of science, the result of chemical and experimental investigation, and are they recognized by the medical world as worthy of a place in their list of remedies? We assume to answer no. Are they based on the scientific principles of the practice of medicine? This we feel safe in denying, but many of these remedies claim their origin from the savages of North America, and the natives of other lands, a fact of which they boast. Even admitting that they are what they claim as therapeutic agents, is it not a rare occurrence that they are administered at the proper time and that a proper diagnosis is made, and if taken for diseases for which they are not adopted, then it is reasonable to suppose that they are harmful in a two-fold sense; they deprive the sufferer of relief and delay treatment by proper means until disease gets deeper hold on the patient.

Patent medicines are defective in point of their preparation, for to make them cheaply is to increase profits. They are seldom used after recent preparation, as they pass through the hands of wholesale dealer to the retailer, and probably sit on his shelves for months and frequently years, all this time subject to the effect of changing temperatures, being of the most part of vegetable composition, organic decomposition is the result, for we know 'tis difficult to keep many of our officinal preparations for any length of time without such results. Consequently they are, when taken by the consumer, practically useless and inert. This we have proof of if we will take the pains to examine some of these goods.

We will consider some of the different types of patents, some of which have gained a firm hold on the trade, and, perhaps, may be accredited with some virtue if properly used. Of the better type may be mentioned Liniments, Ointments and Plasters, but they are subject to deterioration by age. Other classes are Tonics, Alteratives, Cathartics and Cough remedies. Some few of these different types are stable compounds and possess worth, but beyond these mentioned, we find but few out of the thousand different kinds which we can recommend with a clear conscience. The most striking features of these promiscuous remedies, is their beautifully lithographed labels, the ingeniously devised advertisements and the plausible recommendations, all claiming to be a panacea for every disease flesh is heir to, from cancer to corns, from consumption to bad cold. They bear evidence of fraud on their face, and appeal to the ignorance and superstition of the unlearned classes who are the largest consumers and the greatest sufferers. We see picture of misery every day in some poor diseased wretch who spends his last dime for some nostrum and has to go hungry for want of food.

The birth of quackery was, it seems, contemporary with primitive man; it has clogged the path of science and civilization down to the present day. We see proofs of this from the early history of England, by some examples of the humbuggery practiced by the monks. We quote the following prescriptions for you to judge: R. *For Sleeplessness*—"Lay a wolf's head under the pillow and the unhealthy shall sleep." Another: *For Jowl or (Jaw Pain)*, R.—"Burn a swallow to dust and mingle him with the field bee's honey, and *give* him to eat." These remedies are more consistent with the intelligence of that age than are the nostrums which are sold now with this age.

Every business or profession is encroached on by pretenders, but no business is so afflicted in this respect as that of the pharmacist. Law has its pettifoggers, medicine its quacks, and the pharmacist the patent medicine vender, who peddle from house to house or mounts a stand on a conspicuous street and, under the glare of the gasoline lamp and the stirring music of the minstrel or the wheeze of an asthmatic accordeon, hawk out his liver pads and cure-alls of every kind. Is it not humiliating, my fellows in the cause of pharmacy, that we are forced to act as agents for such merchandise? Does it not bring our business in close relation and sympathy with this class? We may try to exonerate ourselves from censure by the plea, the people demand these goods, and the newspapers advertise them and create the demand, and we are no party to the imposition, and, besides, are not responsible for their quality, but, remember, 'tis a thriftless merchant who will not recommend his wares; if we are asked for a remedy and offer these goods, we are as culpable as the manufacturer. The public look on us as honorable men, and their confidence in our judgment and integrity, are guarantees; perhaps, we all do not look on the subject in the same light, and had not viewed it so critically. We are in the drug business for profit; well, so is the saloon keeper. How are we going to remedy the evil, is another question. First decide that it shall be remedied, and then the methods will be found; though 'tis a knotty question, and hurtful to the people as well as the druggists.

Legislation will have to be brought to bear on the matter before any means of reform can be effected, but the sooner begun the earlier accomplished. In order to secure such legislation, a bitter and strong fight will ensue before 'tis accomplished. England has laws prohibitory to the sale of patents, so has Italy, and, if I mistake not, Germany also. Proprietary remedies are sold in these countries, but their formulae is printed on every bottle. We have much work before us before we can claim such a rectory.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

P. C. CANDIDUS.....	Mobile.	W. C. KOONCE.....	Columbia
E. P. BRAUN.....	"	GEO. A. CUNNINGHAM.....	Selma.
JAMES BLIGH.....	"	J. N. GRADDICK.....	"
E. R. CAWTHON.....	"	OLIVER B. HEIDT.....	"
FREDERIC C. SCHEIBLE.....	"	A. W. CAWTHON.....	"
CHAS. F. HOOKS.....	"	G. M. QUARLES.....	"
JOSEPH T. HAWKINS.....	"	W. D. LOCKHART.....	"
ELLIOTT W. JOHNSON.....	"	W. H. GROVES.....	"
I. C. DUBOSE.....	"	J. C. GROVES.....	"
T. J. SAVAGE.....	"	A. R. COLEMAN.....	"
PETER Z. COLSSON.....	"	A. S. CARRELL.....	"
R. H. WILDMAN.....	"	B. P. LOCKHART.....	"
GARRET VANANTWERP.....	"	E. P. GALT.....	"
WM. F. PUNCH.....	"	J. M. SADLER.....	Uniontown.
CHAS. A. MOHR.....	"	L. T. WILSON.....	Huntsville.
HARVEY W. CALAIS.....	"	J. S. ALLISON.....	"
MOSELY F. TUCKER.....	"	F. R. ADAMS.....	"
J. A. CARTER.....	"	J. L. RISON.....	"
WM. G. WARD.....	"	J. M. BRADSHAW.....	Cross Plains.
C. N. OWEN.....	"	M. T. MOODY.....	"
J. O. PATTON.....	Montgomery.	W. P. McGRUDER.....	Tuskegee.
M. M. STONE.....	"	MILTON M. SMITH.....	"
J. D. WILLIFORD.....	"	J. M. GUNNELS.....	Oxford.
T. M. McPHERSON.....	"	J. N. GUNNELS.....	"
C. STOLLENWERCK.....	Greensboro'.	J. B. MCCAIN.....	"
A. L. STOLLENWERCK.....	Birmingham.	H. T. GOODHUE.....	"
GEO. M. MORROW.....	"	J. O. McPHERSON.....	"
AMZI GODDEN.....	"	W. H. LONG.....	Uniontown.
Y. P. NEWMAN.....	"	T. T. BOYD.....	"
J. W. HUGHES.....	"	L. T. BRADFELD.....	"
F. D. NABORS.....	"	HENRY B. LEE.....	Florence.
GEO. H. BAINS.....	"	JOSEPH MILNER.....	"
HENRY YOUNG.....	"	— KELLY.....	Demopolis.
J. E. ELLIS.....	"	J. L. BAILEY.....	"
JOHN L. DAVIS.....	"	THOMAS KIRKSEY.....	Eufaula.
A. A. CLISBY.....	"	J. J. McPHERSON.....	Anniston.
S. O. LAZARUS.....	Opelika.	J. D. MADDOX.....	"
E. W. LAZARUS.....	"	J. L. WICKLE.....	"
B. W. WILLIAMS.....	"	W. S. MURFEE.....	"
CHAS. COLEMAN.....	Eutaw.	THOMAS W. OLIVER.....	"
R. R. HAIRSTON.....	Fort Deposit.	T. W. AYERS.	
		HARRY MABBIT.	

DECLARATION FOR INCORPORATION UNDER THE STATUTES OF ALABAMA.

ARTICLE I.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare our intention and make this our application for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Alabama, to be known as the "ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be to unite the reputable Druggists and Pharmacists of the State, and establish fraternal feeling and co-operation among its members, to improve the science and art of Pharmacy, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to regularly educated Druggists and Apothecaries.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active and honorary members, and hold its meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall have the following officers: A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary and a Treasurer; who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE V.

The place or places where the business of the Association is to be transacted will be wherever its annual meetings shall be held, but at all times within the limits of the State of Alabama.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and residences of the officers of the corporation chosen for the first year ending May 9th, 1882, under a Constitution already existing, are as follows:

President—Philip C. Candidus, Mobile.

First Vice-President—J. L. Davis, Birmingham.

Second Vice-President—C. Stollenwerck, Greensboro.

Treasurer—Y. P. Newman, Birmingham.

Secretary—S. W. Gillespie, Birmingham.

Local Secretary—Charles A. Mohr, Mobile.

Executive Committee—J. W. Hughes, Birmingham; A. L. Stollenwerck, Birmingham; L. T. Bradfield, Uniontown.

THE PROPOSED ALABAMA PHARMACY LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Alabama:* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to conduct any pharmacy, drug store, apothecary shop, or store, for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing medicines or poisons for medical use, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any store or pharmacy to allow any person, except a registered pharmacist, to compound or dispense the prescription of physicians, or to retail or dispense poisons for medical use, except as an aid to and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall appoint three persons from among the most competent pharmacists of the State, all of whom shall have been residents of the State for five years, and of at least five years' practical experience in their profession, who shall be known and styled "Board of Pharmacy for the State of Alabama," one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and each until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occur in said Board, another shall be appointed as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term thereof. Said Board shall have power to make by-laws and all necessary regulations, and create auxiliary boards, if necessary, for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act, without expense to the State.

SEC. 4. The Board of Pharmacy shall register in a suitable book (see Statute) the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates, and dates thereof. It shall be the duty of said Board of Pharmacy to register without examination, as registered pharmacists, all pharmacists and druggists who are

engaged in business in the State of Alabama at the passage of this act, as owners or principals of stores or pharmacies, for selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, and all assistant pharmacists, eighteen years of age, engaged in said stores or pharmacies in the State of Alabama at the passage of this act, and who have been engaged as such in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed; *Provided*, however, that in case of failure or neglect on the part of any person or persons to apply for registration withing sixty days after they shall have been notified, they shall undergo an examination as is provided for in section 5 of that act.

SEC. 5. That the said Board of Pharmacy shall, upon application, and at such time and place, and in such manner as they may determine, examine, either by a schedule of questions to be answered and subscribed to under oath, or orally, each and every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists, and if a majority of said Board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medicinal use, or to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person as a registered pharmacist in a book provided for in section 4 of this act, and that all graduates in pharmacy, that require a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than four years before granting a diploma, shall be entitled to have their names registered by said Board without examination; *Provided*, however, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent any physician, who is authorized to practice medicine or surgery under the laws of this State, from registering as a pharmacist or druggist without examination; *Provided*, that any person or persons, not a pharmacist or druggist, may open and conduct such store, if he or they keep constantly in their employ a registered pharmacist or druggist.

SEC. 6. The Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register and furnish a

certificate as a registered pharmacist without examination the sum of \$2, and for each and every person that they examine orally, or whose answers to a schedule of questions are returned, subscribed to under oath, the sum of \$3, which shall be in full for all services; and in case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory, and his name not be registered, he shall be permitted to present himself for examination within any period not exceeding twelve months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such examination.

SEC. 7. Every registered pharmacist, apothecary, and owner of any store, shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines, he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as patent medicines, and should he knowingly intermingle and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals, or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, and in addition thereto, his name shall be stricken from the register.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated below, except as follows; Arsenic and its preparations, Corrosive Sublimate, White and Red Precipitate, Bin Iodide of Mercury, Cyanide Potassium, Hydrocyanic Acid, Strychnia, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and the essential Oil Almonds, Opium and its preparations, except Paregoric and other preparations of Opium, containing less than two grains to the ounce; Aconite, Belladonna, Colchicum, Conium, Nux Vomica, Henbane, Savin, Ergot, Cotton Root, Cantharides, Creosote, Veratrum, Digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, Croton Oil, Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Sulphate of Zinc, Mineral Acids, Carbolic and Oxalic Acids, without labelling the box, vessel or paper, in which the said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word Poison, and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver or sell any poison enumerated above, unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the

dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine. Any violation of this section shall make the principal of said store liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 9. Any itinerant vender of any drug, poison, ointment, or appliance of any kind, intended for treatment of any disease or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, publicly profess to cure or treat disease, or injury, or deformity, by any drug, nostrum or manipulation, or other expedient, shall pay a license of \$100 per annum, to be paid in the manner for obtaining public license, or according to the usual laws in force for that purpose.

SEC. 10. That any person who shall procure, or attempt to procure, registration for himself or for another, under this act, by making or causing to be made, false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100; and the name of the person so falsely registered shall be stricken from the register. Any person not a registered pharmacist as provided for in this act, who shall conduct such a store, pharmacy, or place for retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or chemicals, for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$100.

SEC. 11. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions, nor to the sale of proprietary medicines.

SEC. 12. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. Every registered pharmacist or druggist who desires to continue his profession, shall pay to the Board of Pharmacy the sum of \$1, for which he shall receive a renewal of his certificate, unless his name has been stricken from the register by a violation of law. It shall be the duty of every registered pharmacist to conspicuously post his certificate of registration in his place of business. Any person who shall fail to comply with all the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each calendar month during which he is delinquent.

SEC. 14. The sum of \$500 per year, or as much thereof as may be found necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the moneys so received for license for the expense of said Board of Pharmacy. All surplus over and above said amount to be divided as follows: One-half to the Pharmaceutical Association, the remainder to be paid into the State Treasury.

SEC. 15. All suits for recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act, shall be presented in the name of the State of Alabama, in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's attorney of the county wherein such offense is committed, to present all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made.

CODE OF ETHICS.

The members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree upon the following Code of Ethics:

1. We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end. (This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of prescriptions or medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias.)
2. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physician and pharmacist, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.
3. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage, in any form, on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.
4. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect, in return, the same courtesy from him.

5. As the apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, in most cases, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active one may, negatively, be productive of serious consequences, we hold that the sale of impure drugs or medicines, from motives of competition or desire of gain, when pure articles of the same kind may be obtained, is highly culpable, and that it is the duty of every honest apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

6. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill, and his charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparation as well as by the value of the article sold. Although local and other circumstances necessarily affect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.

7. Recognizing the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the propriety of its being dispensed as such by pharmacists, yet deploring the wide-spread evil resulting from its intemperate use in its hundred insidious forms, we condemn any attempt to make it a prominent feature of our business as unprofessional, and we denounce the loose practice of allowing it to be used on the premises in any shape as a beverage, as degrading; and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing a drug liable to such dangerous abuse.

8. Members of this Association, when asked to do so, shall give each other, confidentially, any information in their possession affecting the character, habits, integrity or irregularities, of any assistant or apprentice who may have applied for employment, or to whom they may have given letters of introduction or recommendation. Any member who shall divulge such confidential communication to the detriment or annoyance of the member giving it, shall, upon proof thereof, be no longer entitled to the courtesies due a member, and his name may be stricken from the roll.

9. Believing that some means should be adopted to enforce the provisions of this Code, violations of the same may be reported at any annual meeting of the Association when the accused may be heard in his own defence, when, if found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the Vice Presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the President. In all balloting and on all questions upon which the yeas and nays are taken, the President is required to vote; in other cases, he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association.

ART. 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association, a list of the names, residence, and the date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers and reports read. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association, and notify each member of its meetings.

ART. 3. The Local Secretary shall aid the Secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence, shall act in his stead, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Secretary.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the Association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all money due the Association, pay all bills when countersigned by the President, issue the certificates of membership, render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the state of the Treasury when called upon.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall take into consideration and report, without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the Association; and in the interim, they, with the President, shall have the power to elect applicants for membership.

CHAPTER II.—OF MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 1. Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing, whether in business on his own account, retired from business, or employed by another, and those

teachers of pharmacy, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy and materia medica, are eligible to membership.

ART. 2. Propositions for membership shall be made to the Executive Committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the Association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any session, shall be required for election.

ART. 3. No person shall be considered a member of this Association until he has signed the Constitution and By-Laws, and paid an initiation fee of \$1, and the annual contribution for the current year.

ART. 4. Every member shall pay, in advance, to the Treasurer, \$1, and his yearly contribution; and is liable to lose his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution within one year.

ART. 5. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the Treasury, and until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

ART. 6. The Association shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of all its members present, at a regular meeting, to expel a member.

CHAPTER III.—OF MEETINGS.

ARTICLE 1. The regular meeting shall be held at such place and time as shall be previously selected by a vote of the Association.

ART. 2. Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 3. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Calling Roll.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Election of Members.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Reading Communications.
7. Reports of Committee.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

CHAPTER IV.—RULES OF ORDER.

ARTICLE 1. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken, if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ART. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under decision, no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely, which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

ART. 3. No member shall speak twice on the same subject except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

ART. 4. On the call of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered, when every member shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE 1. In all such points of order as are not noticed in these By-Laws, the Association shall be governed by the established usages in all assemblies governed by parliamentary rules.

ART. 2. Every proposition to alter or amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the By-Laws.

ART. 3. No one or more of these By-Laws shall be suspended.

